

exposed. On subsequent spotlighting transects along the old railway embankment near the floor of this valley, more Euros were seen in the vicinity of the old railway tunnel (20 June, 2 males; 21 June, 2 females and 4 males; and 22 June, 3 females and 2 males). This site is near the edge of the Darling Scarp, 25 km from the Perth city centre. It consists of rugged granite boulder outcrops with occasional Marri *E. calophylla*, *Acacia* shrubs, Blackboys *Xanthorrhoea preissii* and introduced grasses.

There are several reports of Euros in the northern and eastern Darling Range. However, none have been as close to the Perth city centre as those described above. The W.A. Museum has Euro specimens from Clackline (1958), Gingin (1959), and Chittering (1966, 1973). Barker (1958, *West. Aust. Nat.* 6: 154) records Euros at Mokine, near Northam, and McMillan (1962 *West. Aust. Nat.* 8: 101) records them at Culham, near Toodyay. The Euro has also been recorded at Wattening Nature Reserve near Bolgart (Moore *et al.* 1985, *West. Aust. Nat. Res. Mgt. Plan* 6, L. Talbot, pers. comm.) Mokine Nature Reserve (L. Talbot, pers. comm.), and Noondeening Hill on the Toodyay-Northam road (R. Prince, pers. comm.). A bushwalker recently sighted 3 groups of Euros in the Avon Valley near the western boundary of the Walyunga National Park, north of John Forrest National Park (B. Chambers, pers. comm.). However Dell and How (1988, *West. Aust. Nat.* 17: 86) did not record them in their mammal survey of the Darling Scarp in the vicinity of Lesmurdie, south of John Forrest National Park, and they have not been recorded on the northern Swan Coastal Plain (Kitchener *et al.* 1978, W.A. Mus. Report to DCE: Fauna of the northern Swan Coastal Plain). These records suggest that in the northern Darling Range the Euro does not extend south of John Forrest National Park and that it prefers rugged granite outcrop and breakaway habitat often near watercourses.

It is possible that the populations close to Perth exist as a result of Euros being released after being brought to the metropolitan area as joeys from other localities. However, the abundance of records and their distribution in the northern Darling Range suggests that they may be naturally occurring populations. If this is so, the John Forrest National Park population and other records in the Darling Range provide a considerable extension to the recognized range of the species (Poole 1983, *Complete Book of Australian Mammals*: Australian Museum).

— K.D. MORRIS and R.N. BROMILOW, Wildlife Research Centre, CALM, Woodvale 6065

***Banksia canei* (Mountain Banksia) in Western Australia** — *Banksia canei* is a subalpine species occurring naturally in Victoria and New South Wales (*Banksia Atlas Records*). During 1987 members of the Denmark Wildflower Group reported an unusual *Banksia* from near Napier, north of Albany. Material of this population has since been confirmed as *Banksia canei* (vouchers GK 10819, GK 11030).

A survey of this population found it contained 31 Adult (plants 1.6 — 1.8m tall x 1-1.8m wide) and 14;2-3 y.o. seedlings. These were spread along 150m of partially cleared and ripped lateritic - sandy road verge. Adult plants contain numerous cones (up to 52 per plant), and are self fertile